


Mid-Year report

 International Federation
of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

Pakistan

Appeal No. MAAPK002

This report covers the period 1
January to 31 August 2011

10 October 2011



PRCS/IFRC efforts have been focused on the relief and early recovery interventions of the 2010 monsoon floods operation. Photo: IFRC

In brief

Programme purpose: This revised country plan details scaled-up support for the disaster management programme of the Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) for 2011, while scaling down in areas of organizational development and coordination. The programmes of health and humanitarian values have also been closed in the country plan.

The main reason for this is the prioritization of efforts in the two ongoing operations of the 2005 Earthquake and Cyclone Yemyin, both expected to fully conclude by the end of 2011. The massive monsoon floods of 2010 was an extensive disaster that affected most parts of the country, sapping the resources of the National Society as it responded to the worst natural disaster in Pakistan's history.

Financial situation: The total budget for 2011 has been revised to CHF 889,544.

Country context

Pakistan is geographically and topographically diverse, bordering India in the East; Iran and Afghanistan in the west and China in the north. Its climate is dramatically different ranging from arctic temperatures in the north through hot dry desert southwards merging into humid tropical weather on the coast of the Arabian Sea.

The country frequently experiences large-scale natural disasters such as earthquakes, landslides, drought, cyclones, and flooding throughout the year. These, coupled with unsustainable environmental practices and limited natural fresh water resources, constitute tremendous challenges for humanitarian assistance. Earthquakes have been frequent in recent times, such as the 2005 earthquake which affected the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KPK)¹ and Azad Jammu and Kashmir (AJK) provinces, and the 2008 series of earthquakes in Baluchistan.

During July to September with the onset of the southwest monsoon in the South Asia region, flooding is rampant and often punctuated with flash floods in the northern and hilly parts of the country, causing landslides and erosions. The country's coast is also highly vulnerable to cyclones as is seen by the 2007 Cyclone Yemyin which killed some 450 people and affected 2.5 million in Sindh and Baluchistan, and 2010's Cyclone Phet which also struck Sindh, albeit on a smaller scale, forcing the evacuation of some 7,000 people to safer areas. Also in 2010, the area of Hunza in the northern Gilgit Baltistan province experienced a series of landslides which dammed an arterial river and caused flooding, displacing some 27,000 people.

Pakistan is also diverse in ethnicity, language, religion and culture. These factors, together with a complex political condition, have constituted a volatile security situation throughout the country over recent years, largely in the KPK and Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) in the northern part of the country. In 2009, military operations and civil unrest displaced some 2.5 million people in these provinces, though to date, small pockets of people have begun moving back to their places of origin.

Facts and Figures	
Life expectancy	Men: 63.51 years; Women: 67.11 years (Source: CIA-World Factbook)
Adult literacy rate	Overall: 55 % (Source: UNICEF, 2003-2008)
Infant mortality rate	67.36 deaths per 1,000 live births (Source: CIA-World Factbook)
Child under 5 mortality rate	89/1,000 (Source: UNICEF 2008)
Maternal mortality rate	276 per 100,000 live births (Source: WHO 2007*)
Neonatal mortality rate	53 (Source: UNICEF 2008)
GNI per capita on PPP	USD 2,410 (Source: World Health Statistics 2008)
GDP per capita average annual growth rate (%)	1.7 (Source: UNICEF 1990-2008)
Population using improved drinking water sources	90% (Source: UNICEF 2006)

Communities are largely rural and scattered across the country. The total expenditure on health from the gross domestic product is less than 2 per cent, and health services are mainly provided by the private sector. The health indicators are very poor and high-risk diseases include water-borne diseases such as bacterial diarrhoea, pneumonia, acute respiratory infections, hepatitis A and E, and vector-borne diseases such as malaria and dengue fever. With the current monsoon flood, other health issues have to be taken into consideration, such as water-borne diseases, malaria, skin infections and acute watery diarrhoea, among others.

Recent years have seen a volatile security environment in Pakistan, with high-profile incidents in early 2011 bringing levels of conflict and insecurity not seen since the military operations in Swat in 2009. The unique position of PRCS as a grassroots organization working closely with local authorities have allowed it to work in all areas of the country without major issues.

¹ Formerly the North West Frontier province

National Society priorities and current work with partners

Since the 2005 earthquake operation, PRCS has grown immensely and acquired new capacities. These capacities include expertise in water and sanitation, psychosocial support and livelihoods. However, since the 2005 earthquake, PRCS has also been involved in six other operations: Cyclone Yemyin/floods, the earthquake in Baluchistan, internally displaced persons (IDPs), Cyclone Phet, Hunza floods and landslides, and the current monsoon flash floods. The last three operations took place in 2010.

Both the 2005 earthquake and Cyclone Yemyin/flood operations are now expected to conclude in December 2011. A transition plan for the earthquake operation has been developed. This plan will enable the IFRC country office to move from a big emergency operation towards long-term support to PRCS. The current flood operation also aims at including more long-term programming once the recovery phase is well underway.

All activities under disaster management are in line with the IFRC's 2009-2011 Secretariat disaster management operational strategy and global disaster management strategy for 2007-2012. The health and care plan is in line with the IFRC's 'global health and care strategy 2006-2010'. The organizational development programme is based on the capacity building framework and the following policies on youth, volunteers, gender and fundraising.

Since the start of the earthquake operation in 2005, numerous partner national societies have come to Pakistan in support of PRCS in catering to the earthquake-affected communities. As of September 2010, there are a total of five partner national societies present in-country. The details of their projects are as follows:

Partner national society	Project/activity	Planned project length (provisional)
American Red Cross	Capacity building in disaster management; mother and child health; HIV stigma reduction; capacity building of PRCS Mansehra branch; saving lives through image building.	Last project to end by Dec 2010
British Red Cross	Disaster preparedness, disaster risk reduction	March 2012
Canadian Red Cross	Community-based disaster risk reduction (one component under this project to be implemented in partnership with Danish Red Cross); health and care; organizational development of the PRCS Batagram branch; reconstruction of three basic health units.	June 2012
Danish Red Cross	Community-based disaster risk reduction (one component under this project to be implemented in partnership with Canadian Red Cross); community based health development project	Dec 2011
German Red Cross	DM/DP/OD; basic health project; support to PRCS blood services; reconstruction of a rural health centre; construction of PRCS NWFP warehouse.	Last project to end by Dec 2012
Turkish Red Crescent	Disaster management, training, psychosocial support programme.	March 2014

Secretariat supported programmes in 2011

The Pakistan Red Crescent Society (PRCS) saw significant progress in many ways from 2005 to 2010, based on ongoing experience and improvement in capacity, especially stemming from the 2005 earthquake operations. The country support plan for 2011 is thus developed with the view of enhancing the capacities of the National Society, and programmes designed are build upon lessons learnt from the previous years.

Disaster management

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disasters and crises.

Outcome 1: PRCS have sufficient prepositioned emergency relief stocks to ensure that in the event of a disaster, 35,000 people have access to goods, services and support allowing for a return to normality.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Support cost of 25 DM cells enabling each to provide adequate NFIs for 200 HH in the event of an emergency (total 5,000 HH – 35,000 people).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support each DM cell with one officer and one security guard.

Outcome 2: PRCS identification of humanitarian needs and the capacity to deliver a quality, coherent response improved through development of systems, equipment and staff training.	
Outputs	Activities planned
To ensure increased delivery capacity for goods and services to 35,000 people and accurate, timely monitoring of distributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of Trucks for transportation of DP Stocks during emergency Initiate development of an Integrated Disaster Response System

Outcome 2: A community resilience approach to disaster management is initiated in 12 vulnerable communities engaging with local people and institutions so as to strengthen local capacity.	
Outputs	Activities planned
12 vulnerable communities introduced to resilience concepts and consulted regarding PRCS disaster management planning in their area.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CBDRM sensitization and awareness sessions Formation of village committees CBDRM training for Village Committees Village Disaster Management Plans developed

During the initial emergency phase of the 2010 floods operation currently ongoing, PRCS and IFRC distributed a vast quantity of relief items. With the appeal target of reaching 130,000 families, PRCS and IFRC are among the largest relief distributors outside the government's undertaking.

All assessments carried out in the communities are multi-sectoral. Although the disaster management programme works closely with the health and organizational development programmes to reach the most vulnerable, more integration between programmes is required to achieve fully integrated service delivery nationwide.

Keeping in view the scale and frequency of disasters in the country, the disaster management programme under this 2011 plan will focus on community and organizational preparedness in 2011. The plan has now expanded to include a component of disaster preparedness (DP) and disaster risk reduction (DRR) that was previously structured under the monsoon floods 2010 emergency appeal. This component includes the procurement and prepositioning of disaster preparedness (DP) stocks (done bilaterally with British Red Cross), the setting up of new disaster management cells for PRCS as well as the maintenance of existing ones (for a total of 25 DM cells). Vehicles and staff support will also help ensure that the National Society is able to respond

quicker and more efficiently to local disasters. Such an approach will help encourage the sustainability of efforts by the National Society over a longer period of time.

Under this disaster management programme, the estimated number of people to be reached is 35,000. The people reached will be selected from vulnerable communities maintaining a focus on women, children, the elderly, minority and disabled groups, aiming for equity among those served.

The disaster management programme budget for 2011 is revised to CHF 717,762.

Health and care

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Enable healthy and safe living

The health and care programme for 2011 seeks to enhance PRCS health and care activities to contribute towards reducing mortality, morbidity, injuries and psychological and physical impacts from diseases, disasters and public health emergencies throughout the country.

All the health components are in line with global health strategies, guidelines and initiatives. This programme seeks to contribute towards the Global Agenda goal 2, to reduce the number of deaths, illnesses and impact from diseases and public health emergencies. During the earthquake and subsequent emergency operations, the National Society has been able to acquire expertise in emergency health. One lesson already learnt from the floods operation is the effectiveness of the mobile health clinics and their acceptance by the communities, through community-based health and first aid activities.

The health and care programme focuses on emergency health.

Outcome 1: The capacity of PRCS in emergency response during disasters is enhanced.	
Outputs	Activities planned
Emergency health services to disaster-affected persons will be adequately and promptly provided.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Procurement of medical supplies for mobile health units and basic health units

The public health in emergencies programme component will seek to enhance the capacity of PRCS in emergency response during disasters. This will take place by supporting the emergency health department, and capacity building in public health in emergencies as well as the response capacity of the National Society, responding to health needs of displaced populations.

The health programme budget for 2011 is revised to CHF 164,543.

Organizational development/capacity building

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Increase local community, civil society and Red Cross Red Crescent capacity to address the most urgent situations of vulnerability

The organization development programme for the country plan 2011 will now be formally closed. No income nor expenditures were booked to this programme.

Principles and values

a) The purpose and components of the programme

Programme purpose
Promote respect for diversity and human dignity, and reduce intolerance, discrimination and social exclusion.

The health programme for the country plan 2011 will now be formally closed. No income nor expenditures were booked to this programme

Role of the secretariat

a) Technical programme support

A new head of office was recruited in August 2011. The base in Mansehra for the 2005 earthquake operation was handed over to PRCS in June 2011. The field office in Mardan (KPK) has also been closed down, with the two in Multan (Punjab) and Sukkur (Sindh) continuing to support the ongoing floods operation.

Technical support for annual programming is forthcoming from the IFRC's Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur and the South Asia regional office in Delhi.

The country office continues to work together with the flood operations teams, and provide support to the operation, with the view that capacities gained from this operation will be re-absorbed into the country office's annual programming and built upon to further strengthen the National Society.

Alongside the ongoing emergency operations, the country office will continue to work on the IFRC's new long-term planning framework 2012-2015, which will directly support PRCS's Strategy 2011-2015. Planning meetings with PRCS are planned for the final quarter of 2011 to further detail this document.

b) Partnership development and coordination

As a membership organization, IFRC will play a pivotal role in the coordination and cooperation of different Movement partners present in the country. As of June 2011, a total of ten partner national societies have offices in Pakistan. Coordination will help the Movement partners in aligning and striving for the common goals, hence, vulnerable communities being served in a better manner. A tripartite memorandum of understanding between PRCS, IFRC and ICRC will ensure that the Movement partners will work together for the flood operation well into 2011. There are regular exchanges of security information between IFRC and ICRC. This is done to ensure all operational areas are well-secured and staff members are accounted for.

In 2011, IFRC continues to support the National Society in developing operational alliances. In addition to working on developing a cooperation agreement strategy for better coordination with its partners and implementation of the programmes in a more effective and efficient manner, PRCS will also work closely with IFRC, ICRC and in-country partner national societies to ensure all activities related to the 2010 monsoon floods operation will be implemented.

As of August 2010, the IFRC has service agreements with Austrian Red Cross, Canadian Red Cross, Danish Red Cross and Qatar Red Crescent societies, and has a security memorandum of understanding with American Red Cross and German Red Cross.

c) Representation and advocacy

The work of IFRC and PRCS in the 2005 earthquake operation followed by the July/August 2010 monsoon flood operations has positively impacted the image of both entities as credible and effective humanitarian organizations.

In 2011, the IFRC Pakistan country office will seek to sustain this view through its support and provision of advice to PRCS in ways that it can increase its growing reputation through representation and advocacy, as well humanitarian diplomacy.

The IFRC head and deputy head of country office will continue to represent IFRC and attend monthly humanitarian country team meetings which involves the main humanitarian actors working across the country, as well as UN cluster meetings.

A humanitarian diplomacy delegate was recruited in April under the floods operation and the work in this area will involve persuading decision-makers and opinion leaders in Pakistan to act in the interests of vulnerable people with whom PRCS engage, and with full respect for humanitarian principles. Further, IFRC will also extend its own humanitarian diplomacy work. The country office's organizational development delegate will extend his work to cover humanitarian diplomacy for both IFRC as well as in advising and supporting PRCS.

Promoting gender equity and diversity

Gender is a cross-cutting issue and is being addressed in innovative ways across all IFRC/PRCS programmes.

Programmes seek to develop gender sensitivity and improve gender equity. The role of the IFRC/PRCS head of gender is to facilitate gender mainstreaming across IFRC/PRCS programmes. Gender analysis is included in assessments so that the needs of women and girls in affected communities and other vulnerable groups are taken into account while designing an operation. The youth policy addresses the inclusion of gender equity in the volunteer base. Further, gender sensitization sessions for volunteers will be incorporated in the training modules. All programmes aim to ensure gender balance and diversity in recruitment of their staff and volunteers.

Women and children are the main target population in the health programme. In order to reach these vulnerable groups and be culturally acceptable, PRCS with the support of the IFRC recruits women staff in its health teams. Training on gender sensitive planning and budgeting will also be conducted. Use of gender sensitization in programmes has made the National Society more acceptable by vulnerable communities throughout the country.

Quality, accountability and learning

All IFRC programmes are designed taking into account a quality assurance and *lessons learned* approach.

The IFRC planning, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting (PMER) team now consists of two delegates and two national staff. The work of the unit, in collaboration with the PMER unit of PRCS, has been focused on impact-based reporting that takes into account lessons learnt from the ongoing floods operation. The current work in 2011 will be the building up and formalization of a PMER structure in the flood-affected branches of PRCS, through the hiring of dedicated PMER staff, the development of field monitoring and data collection systems.

The beneficiary communications programme of the floods operation also assists in improving IFRC/PRCS's accountability to beneficiary via two-way communication with media such as television, radio, SMS and print. The human resources structure has been agreed nationally and provincially, and staff have been employed on short-term IFRC contracts. In line with a 12-month plan approved by PRCS, an internship programme² was held in April for two weeks with the aim of expanding and scaling up in Sindh (for five interns) and Punjab (for four interns), where recovery programming is commencing. The objective of the two-week period was to build capacity and a new team that would deliver programming in radio production and reporting to allow for the production of programming into local languages to reach flood affectees.

In terms of financial accountability, the country office is operating in accordance with IFRC's standards and procedures. In 2011, the financial development delegate continues to improve the office's financial management through installing integrated accounting software at PRCS national headquarters and provincial branch levels, as well as updating the financial manual, and organizing relevant training.

² Under PRCS youth and volunteering policies, a volunteer is not allowed to be active in any programme for more than three months. Any engagement longer than three months will require the volunteer to sign up under an internship programme.

How we work

IFRC's vision is to:

Inspire, encourage, facilitate and promote at all times all forms of humanitarian activities by National Societies, with a view to preventing and alleviating human suffering, and thereby contributing to the maintenance and promotion of human dignity and peace in the world.

IFRC's work is guided by [Strategy 2020](#) which puts forward three strategic aims:

1. Save lives, protect livelihoods, and strengthen recovery from disaster and crises.
2. Enable healthy and safe living.
3. Promote social inclusion and a culture of non-violence and peace.

Contact information

For further information specifically related to this plan, please contact:

In Pakistan:

- Pakistan Red Crescent Society: Ilyas Khan, secretary general; phone +92 333 511 4223; email: sec.general@prcs.org.pk.
- Karen Bjornestad, head of office, phone: + 92 300 555 4503; email: karen.bjornestad@ifrc.org.

Federation South Asia office in Delhi:

- Azmat Ulla, head of regional office; phone: +91.11.2411.1125; fax: +91.11.2411.1128; email: azmat.ulla@ifrc.org
- Michael Higginson, regional programme coordinator; phone: +91.11.2411.1122; email: michael.higginson@ifrc.org

Federation Asia Pacific zone office in Kuala Lumpur:

- Jagan Chapagain, director of zone; phone: +603 9207 5702; email: jagan.chapagain@ifrc.org
 - Alan Bradbury, head of resource mobilization and PMER; phone: +603 9207 5775; email: alan.bradbury@ifrc.org
- Please send all funding pledges to: zonerm.asiapacific@ifrc.org

International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies

MAAPK002 - Pakistan

Mid-year Report 2011

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAPK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

I. Consolidated Response to Appeal

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
A. Budget	717,762	164,543	0	0	7,240	889,544
B. Opening Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0
Income						
Cash contributions						
<i>The Canadian Red Cross Society</i>					7,243	7,243
C1. Cash contributions					7,243	7,243
C. Total Income = SUM(C1..C4)	0	0	0	0	7,243	7,243
D. Total Funding = B + C	0	0	0	0	7,243	7,243
Appeal Coverage	0%	0%	#DIV/0	#DIV/0	100%	1%

II. Balance of Funds

	Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination	TOTAL
B. Opening Balance	0	0	0	0	0	0
C. Income	0	0	0	0	7,243	7,243
E. Expenditure						
F. Closing Balance = (B + C + E)	0	0	0	0	7,243	7,243

Selected Parameters	
Reporting Timeframe	2011/1-2011/6
Budget Timeframe	2011/1-2011/12
Appeal	MAAPK002
Budget	APPEAL

All figures are in Swiss Francs (CHF)

III. Budget Analysis / Breakdown of Expenditure

Account Groups	Budget	Expenditure					TOTAL	Variance
		Disaster Management	Health and Social Services	National Society Development	Principles and Values	Coordination		
A		B					A - B	
BUDGET (C)		717,762	164,543	0	0	7,240	889,544	
Relief items, Construction, Supplies								
Medical & First Aid	140,500							140,500
Other Supplies & Services	4,000							4,000
Total Relief items, Construction, Supplies	144,500							144,500
Land, vehicles & equipment								
Vehicles	169,000							169,000
Total Land, vehicles & equipment	169,000							169,000
Logistics, Transport & Storage								
Storage	156,000							156,000
Distribution & Monitoring	91,540							91,540
Transport & Vehicles Costs	9,000							9,000
Total Logistics, Transport & Storage	256,540							256,540
Personnel								
International Staff	6,798							6,798
National Society Staff	173,115							173,115
Total Personnel	179,913							179,913
Workshops & Training								
Workshops & Training	72,800							72,800
Total Workshops & Training	72,800							72,800
General Expenditure								
Other General Expenses	12,500							12,500
Total General Expenditure	12,500							12,500
Indirect Costs								
Programme & Services Support Recov	54,291							54,291
Total Indirect Costs	54,291							54,291
TOTAL EXPENDITURE (D)	889,544							889,544
VARIANCE (C - D)		717,762	164,543	0	0	7,240	889,544	